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Tuesday
8th July, 1952

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday the 8th July 1952

(TWENTY SECOND DAY OF THE SECOND SESSION)

The Assembly met at Two of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker Let us take up questions

Distribution of Lands among Harijans

*280 Shri J B Muthyal Rao (Secunderabad Reserved) Will the hon Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state

(1) Whether any land has been distributed among Harijans?

(2) If so, how many acres have been distributed so far?

(3) Whether there is any target for distribution of lands for Harijans in 1952-53?

(4) Whether any assistance in the shape of supply of seeds, tools and bullocks for cultivating the land is given to them?

جواب میں ہے کہ اس وقت تک جو زمینیں (Figures) دی گئی ہیں ان کے بارے میں اس وقت تک کوئی حوالہ نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ (Target) کے بارے میں اس وقت تک کوئی حوالہ نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ (Backward Classes) کو ترجیح (Preference) دینا چاہیے۔

Str el Q et l 4/1 1 1

Laughtei B h 11

Case Forest Department

سری رام کس رو گریے ناں سی کو دوسو سو

पञ्च सत्यावात किटी अथिनी वाटव्या पोष्य ज्ञान्त व अथा पयन रिता अमिता वाग्न राय

सुखी मरी राम कस राउ गरी से म का म्करी के नु मी मी के

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Public Servants (Tribunal of Inquiry)

*240 Shri G. Rayaram (Aimoo) Will the hon Chief Minister be pleased to state —

1 The number of cases referred to the Hyderabad Public Servants (Tribunal of Inquiry) since it was constituted?

2 In how many cases punishment was recommended by the Tribunal?

3 What action has been taken by the Government in such cases?

میری ہی رام کس راو من سول کے ہی رہی ملک سرو س (ر جول
ایمانگو ہی کر نامر یک ۲ کس رمر (Refer) کسے گئے ہی حر و) کا جواب ہ
ہے کہ اس کس کے ۴ کس ہی و ع د و و ن گ کر چھوے کی رے
دی ہے کہیں ڈس مل (Dismissal) کی صورت کی ہے ور دہ
وس ہی ۴ رکھے کی رائے دی ہے ۲ ہی ہے ۴ کس ہی علف ر ن کی
اے دیکھ ہے

حرفوں کا جواب دے کہ مجھے کمپنی میں گونہ لگے کمپنی کی بے
 منظور کرکے میں نے عمل کرتے ہوئے ڈسمس (Dismiss) یا ڈی بار
 (De bar) کیا ہے لیکن کچھ کمپنی سے ہیں جن کا
 ڈائریکٹسٹر عہدہ کر رہے ہیں اور ان کے حریفوں میں سے

میری سی راجہ رام (ارر) کا بوسل جف۔ سرورہ ملائکتے ہیں کہ
اس برا ول۔ ڈاکٹر، گورنمنٹ ہسپتال، رم کے بارے میں حوالے دی بھی سب سے
دل ہوا ہے نا جس ؟

سرکاری رام کس راڈ نہ کس سب حوالہ (Subjude) ہے
 سری می ایچ وینکٹ رام راڈ (کرم گری) ۴ نرسولی کس نارم
 کام کر رہا ہے؟

شرعیاتی رام کس راڈ کا فرسٹ مسٹر واسولی کے کام کی تاریخ دیکھ رہے ہیں؟

سری سی ایچ ویکنٹ رام راؤ جی ہاں نہ کہ کاسی سوہ (Constitute)
کا گھر؟

مریابی رام کس والے سے نام اسکی اڑھ ہے اگر تومں دھالے ہو
بلا احاسکا ہے

Shri L K Shroff Ranchur: Are the cases referred to the Tribunal only for their opinion or for a decision?

سرکاری رام کس راڈ روسٹرو ہے کہ حب ننگ سروس کے بارے میں کوئی کرپس (Corruption) نا مال ترکس (Malpractice) کی شکایت ای ہے نو سرکاری انکوائری ہوئی ہے اسکے بعد اکس رائج نا ای کوکس برنچ (Anticorruption Branch) میں شعبہ کے لیے کس ہم

میری سچی راجہ رام کا صحیح میں ہے کہ دا در گ سٹ دستہ میں کو
 لڑا رسول نے دھمیں کرنے کی سفارں کی تھی لکن گو وہ ہے ا دا

شوہنی رام کس راڈ میں لے گیا کہ وہ سب جوتوں میں (Subjudice) ہے اس بارے میں میں کچھ نہیں جانتا

شری اسب ریلڈی گورنٹ عہدہ داروں کے بارے میں اسے کیسے کہیں ہیں ؟

شرعی رام کس راڈ میں لے گیا نہ گرسد او نان گرسد کی عہ میں ہے
اگر اربل پھر خواہیں کہیں تو میں ۶ مواد دے سکتا ہوں

Change in Taluq Headquarters

*248 *Shri G. Rajaram* Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state

Whether there is any proposal before the Government to change the Taluq Headquarters from Kodangal to Kosgi in Gulbarga District?

شرعی رام کس راڈ سوال نہ ہے کہ معاملہ ہند کو اور ریکورڈ کے کوئی سامنے کے بارے میں گورنمنٹ کے پاس کیا حکم ہو رہا ہے۔ معاملہ ہند کو اور ریکورڈ کے سامنے بدل کرنے کے سوال ر ویدری رائے سے کسی (Relegation committee) کے عوار کا گورنمنٹ نے ایک نوڈری رائیٹنگ کمیٹی پر بھی حوالہ دیا ہوگا۔ اس کمیٹی نے یہ رائے دی ہے کہ اگر جبکہ اس معاملہ کے متعلق بعض موصوبات کو کسی کے برعکس ہیں لیکن کوڑگل میں رجحان کے ہوا میں (Points) ہیں وہ یہ کہ سڑک سے مراد ہے او کمو نیسی فاسلٹیز (Communication facilities) زیادہ ہیں اور کوڑگل میں ملندگیں ہیں وہ مرکبوں (Condition) میں ہیں معاملہ ان کے جو کوئی ہیں ان موصوبات کی بنا پر کوڑگل کو معاملہ کا سٹر مانے کی سفارشیں اس کمیٹی نے کی اسکے خلاف گورنمنٹ کے پاس کوئی کے لوگوں کی طرف سے روڈ ٹیس (Representation) ہوا ہے لیکن ایک گورنمنٹ نے اس بارے میں کوئی نصیحت نہیں کی

شری سی راجہ رام آنادی کے لحاظ سے ان دونوں مقامات میں سے کسی کو راجہ
دینی چاہے؟

شرقی رام کش راؤ جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے کوسکی سے ۷ ماہانہ کوڑا کل کے انادی بنادہ ہے

اللہ آرمیل میو بعلہ ہندکو از چسج (Change) کرے میں کا
میں ہندک کے سہولوں کے بلحاظ رکھا جاتا ہے یا رعایا کی سہولوں کو ؟

شری بی رام کش راڈ رغانا کی سہولتیں مآ مد نظر رہی لکن دوسرے حالات بھی مد نظر رکھنا ضروری ہونا ہے ۔

میری رائے کے مطابق یہ بات میں ہے وہی کہ
 (Division) کا عروج ہوئے لیکن مسئلہ کیا گیا ؟
 میری رائے میں کہ اس کے لیے خط دستور میں
 (Considerations) ہوئے ہیں اور دیا گیا ہے اس لحاظ سے کسی
 نہ میں نہ ترجیح دینا ضروری ہونا ہے ہر حال میں اس بات پر غور کر کے
 حکومت کے سامنے دیا ہے

میری رائے میں (رول) ان تعلقات کے لیے ہے جس میں صرف عہدہ داروں
 میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟

میری رائے میں کہ اس کے لیے اس بات پر غور کرنا ضروری ہے کہ اس میں
 جس طرح اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے
 وہی باتوں کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے
 (Communications) میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟

میری رائے میں کہ اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟

میری رائے میں کہ اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے اس کے لیے
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟
 اس میں سے ہی نہ لکھی جائے ہو بلکہ وہ بھی جس طرح رہا ہے ؟

*271 Shri Vishvas Rao Patil (Parenda) Will the hon
 Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to State

(1) Whether there was any representation made by
 the people of Bhoom taluq to change the taluq Headquarters
 from Bhoom to Wasi?

(2) If so, what action has been taken by Government in
 the matter ?

شری بی رام کس راڈ میں لے کر دوا راہیں پہلے روکا جواب ہے کہ وہاں
وادی اور ۴۰۰ صلیح عہد اناد کے حد گوں کے لوگوں کے زیریں کنا کہ یہوم سے وادی
معلقہ کوہد کوہد کوہد کا - ۷۰۰ دوسرے روکا جواب ہے کہ وادی کے دوسرے
حد گوں کے لوگوں کی در وادی نوادری الیمٹ کسی (Boundary
Allotment Committee) کے بعد معا ۴۰۰ موع راے طار کی اسکی رے ہے ۔

وادی کے حق میں حواڈوا حق (Advantages) میں اور وہاں
حوسپوا میں حاصل میں ان میں سے ایک سہولت ہے کہ انادی رادہ ہے اور
ویرسلان (Water Supply) بمعانہ ہوم کے رادہ ہے یہوم معلقہ کے پور
کے امری حصہ میں واقع ہے اور وہاں دفا ر وادی کے لیے سوروں لڈگیس میں ہیں
اور ۴۰۰ ویرولروڈس (Fair weather Roads) میں اسکی علاقہ اسکول
ہاسل اور بولس اسس وادی کے لیے بلڈگیس موعود ہیں ہیں

تمام حد میں اندی ڈپارٹمنٹس (Heads of the Departments) کی ایک
کمی سری سا راو کی حدراب میں اس مسئلہ پر عور کرے کے لیے سمعہ ہیں اس نے
نوادری الیمٹ کسی کی راے سے اعاد کرے ہوئے گورنمنٹ کے پاس سمارسٹ میں
کی ہیں

شری وشواس راڈ پٹل کا وادی میں اسی سہولت میں حو معلقہ فام کرے
وہ میں نظر رکھی جائے ؟

شری بی رام کس راڈ اسارے میں حو معلقہ (Factual) حو ہیں
میں دوپوں کمسوں کی راے وہ میں طاهر کردی میں نے اسے طو پر یہوم اور وادی
بمعانہ ہیں نا اس وجہ سے کوئی جواب نہیں دے سکا

شری وشواس راڈ پٹل ہوم سے وادی حو کے لیے کوئی روڈ ہے نا ہیں ؟
شری بی رام کس راڈ میں نے ان کمسوں کی راے طاهر کردی میں یہی ہوم
ہیں گا

شری وادی رودرا (حاور) - کناچم مسر حو ہیں کہ یہوم کو کوئی سڑک
ہاں ہے ؟

شری بی رام کس راڈ میں نے کہنا ہے کہ وہاں میں حو ہیں گا -
سری اودھو راڈ پٹل (عہد اناد عام) معلقہ ہوم میں عدالت میں ہے
انکے بارے میں حکومت کا موع رہی ہے ؟

شری بی رام کس راڈ عدالت کے فام کا سوال دوسرا ہے - مسر دلے کے
مواں سے اس سوال کو معلقہ کا اے نوکے کے جواب دنا حاسکا ہے ؟

سری وشواس راڈ پٹل کا نہ صحیح ہے کہ مرنڈہ میں سمعی ہے اور یہ شریس
اسی مصلح کم میں ہے ؟

سری رام کس رو ہو جائے گا

Famine Area

*272 Shri Vishvas Rao Patil Will the Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state

(1) Whether it is a fact that Pavnala Taluqa in Osmanabad District is a famine area?

(2) If so is there any scheme under consideration of the Government to give relief to the people?

سری رام کس راؤ میں ول کے دو حروہیں ایک میں بوجھا گیا ہے یہ سارے علاقہ میں ہوا (Famine area) ہے ایک ب میں ہے و ب میں ہے باجوب میں ہے سلسلے دوسرے میں ہیں یہ لیکن نہ کہ ب کے محصول میں اسکرسی کنڈیشنس (Scarcity conditions) میں سلسلے وہاں ریلیف میزس (Relief measures) حاکمے جائے ہیں

سری وی ڈی دیشمٹے (ہوکردن عام) سکی کا وہ ہے کہ عموماً جب سے اس شروع ہے حالے میں بروہا مکمل حال میں ہی پھرتے ہیں سری رام کس راؤ میں میں (Famine funds) ہے جو شروع ہے حالے میں میں (Famine) کے م ہوئے کے بعد اس میں کوہم ہا جائے و جب میں یہ ہونو اسے ہا میں کیے حالے میں کاموں کو میں میں سے شروع کا جانا ہے لیکن ادھورا میں ہوا ہا بلکہ لیکن دی کو یہ حکم دیا جائے کہ میں نارمل فنڈ (Normal fund) سے جاری رہتا ہے

سری وی ڈی دیشمٹے (آگورہ) میں کنڈیشنس (Famine conditions) اسکرسی کنڈیشنس (Scarcity conditions) میں کیا ہوتے؟

سری رام کس راؤ میں میں کنڈیشنس اور اسکرسی کنڈیشنس میں میں ہے کہ میں کنڈیشنس کے مقابلہ میں اسکرسی کنڈیشنس کم تکلف دے ہوئے میں اسکرسی کنڈیشنس میں چھوئے چھوئے درکنس (Works) شروع کرکے ریلیف (Relief) دیا جاتا ہے اور میں کنڈیشنس میں میں ہونے درکنس سارے (Start) کردے حالے میں اور ہزاروں لوگوں کو اس میں انجے (Engage) کا جاتا ہے

سری ادھورا پٹیل اسے سے کام علاقہ میں شروع کیے گئے ہیں؟

سری رام کس راؤ میں میں اسکی تفصیل میں ہے

سری ادھو راؤ شیل سول کا دوسرا سول سے متعلق ہے

سری بی رام کس راؤ سے جواب دے گا اس کے سول سے سول
ہذا ہے ہونا

سری جے بی منال راؤ جب سے ماہیکر سے سول سے سول سے سول سے
ہمارے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے
ہے ؟

(No answer was given)

Complaints against Minor Police Officers

*194 *Shri Mamkehand Pahade* (Phulmuri) Will the
hon Minister for Home be pleased to State

(1) Whether in Aurangabad district any complaints
have been received by the District Superintendent of Police
and other higher officers from the public against the police
Sub Inspectors and lower officers for corruption and mal
practices?

(2) If so what is the number of such complaints
between February 1951 and the end of 1952?

(3) Whether all the complaints have been investi-
gated ?

(4) How many of them have been found to be genuine?

(5) What action has been taken in such cases?

(6) Whether the complainants have been informed of
the disposal of their applications?

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو (ہوم منسٹر) اس سول کے سول سے سول سے سول سے
ہاں دوسرے کا جواب ہے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے
ہاں دوسرے کا جواب ہے کہ نہ سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے
اس سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے

سری مائیکل جیڈ ہاڈے (پولیسری) تعداد سول سے

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو سے اس سول سے

سری مائیکل جیڈ ہاڈے کا سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ہاں وہ سول سے

سری مائیکل جیڈ ہاڈے کا سول سے سول سے سول سے سول سے

ایک آرٹیکل میں کہا ہے صحیح ہے کہ سی رن ڈس میں وکٹری
ہے مگر روکیے کیلئے ایک او ڈریمس کھولا گیا

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ عطا ہے

سری ہانی رندی کا ۴ صحیح ہے کہ سی رن رن ہاڈا نے سنی
Gazetted Rank (۴) ہے ؟

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ حال صحیح ہے گریڈ سیرس میں دھن

سری وسواس راؤ بیل کا ۴ صحیح ہے کہ سی رن داروب
نے کے عذر سی رن ہاڈا ہو گا ہے ؟

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ عطا ہے

سری وسواس راؤ بیل کس کس سال میں جمع ہو ہے

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ حکم کے ۴ لٹ برسج ہے

سری بی ڈی ڈیسسمک کا ۴ سی کرس ڈا بس کرس سے سے ہے

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو اس سے ہی عہد داروں کا مر لیا ہے جس
پر یہ ہو

سری وی ڈی ڈیسسمک کا ۴ وہ ہے کہ عملہ کم ہوئی و — حکم

۴ بی ڈی سے سا عملہ لیا ہے جو کرسڈ (Corrupted) ہے

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ میں ہے

سری ہانی رندی ۳۰ سے ڈیسو (Dispose) جسے کا کیا ہے ؟

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ طلبہ ۴ کہ وکس (Cases) ولس کے پاس
ہے لے گئے ہیں

سری گو ال ساسری دو (مدھول) کا ۴ صحیح ہے کہ بعض کس

۴ میں سی گئے مگر سس (Suspension) ہو گا

سری دگمبر راؤ بندو ۴ گورنر کا کام ہے کہ و طے کے

Mr. Speaker We shall proceed to the next question
Shri Narendiaji

Andalamma's Rape Case

*219 *Shri Narendra* Will the hon Minister for
Home be pleased to state

What action the Government have taken against those
who have been responsible for inefficient investigation in
Andalamma's Rape Case?

شری دگمبر راؤ سدو۔ اہل کے اندر کے مسئلہ میں میں لوگوں سے غلط طریقہ سے۔ کیے گئے۔ میں محسوس کرتے ہوئے رہا ہے۔ وہ اس میں ہوا ہے۔

شری بریدر سی۔ سائنس (Departmental) میں اس میں دیکھی ہوئی ہوگی۔
شری دگمبر راؤ سدو۔ وہ پہلے ہی میں (Dismiss) ہو چکے ہیں۔
شری ملیا کولور۔ وہ نہیں کہیں روز کا چلے ہے۔
شری دگمبر راؤ سدو۔ سوال میں ہوتا۔

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next question.
Shri J B Muthyal Rao,

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

*281. Shri J B. Muthyal Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(1) The number of Sub-Inspectors of Police recruited during 1951-52 ?

(2) Whether and, if so, how many non-mulkies are recruited?

(3) Whether there is any proposal to recruit only mulkies in view of the growing unemployment in the State?

(4) Whether there is any reservation for Harijan candidates?

(5) Whether any concession in the matter of minimum qualifications and other requirements is shown to Harijan candidates?

شری دگمبر راؤ سدو۔ گذشتہ سال (۱۹۵۱) کسٹمڈرز (Candidates) پولس ٹرسٹ اسکول کے لئے لئے گئے۔

۲۔ اس میں ۸۸ غیر ملکی تھے۔

۳۔ وہ بھرتہ کیا گیا ہے کہ اس سال کھیلنے کوئی غیر ملکی نہ لیا جائے۔

۴۔ ہر صوبہ کے لئے ساڑھے تارہ بھرتہ کی ہو گئی ہے اس پر عمل ہو رہا ہے۔

۵۔ لوائیفیکیشن (Qualification) کے بارے میں کوئی سہولت نہیں کی گئی ہے لیکن عمر اور غیر کے بارے میں سہولت دی گئی ہے۔ معمولی طور پر ۲۵ سال کی عمر کیڈیڈٹ کھیلنے رکھی گئی ہے۔ ہر صوبہ کے لئے ۲۶ سال رکھی گئی ہے۔ اس وقت جو ہے وہ ہر صوبہ کیلئے بھرتہ ہے۔

ک No es کر
Bas s اس نا Se ec ی ہے فی الحال
سب کے لئے ک
ک

مری گہو بندو ے سے طریقے پہ سے لگا ہے
مری ہے فی الحال و ی سے ک لوگ ہے ؟
مری گہو بندو ک سی فا ہے لوگ ے نکو گا
مری سی ح م ے ہے لوگ سب ک ی لیے لای
Apply سکے ی

ی گہو و و ی ی ہے
مرمی سن لکھی ی مو ک ی لکھ کا
خلو ہے کہ ن کبر کا بھی کی ملک ہے
مری گہو بندو ک ملکی ملک طو ہو نو سکے لیے
کا کر سکے ی

مرمی کسی ی ی ے ی ک بدی عائد کر ہے ی ؟
مری گہو بندو سکے لیے ہے سکی بدی ح ہے
مری سرن گو حد کے سو ی St de s ل س
کرے ی ی گرن لی کرے ی ی ی Se v cea
ی ی Chance ی

مری گہو بندو نہ سول بد ی
مرمی ساھنچان سک گی سب کے نو سکس کا ہو ہے
مری گہو بندو کم کم مرینکولب Mat culate ہ ہے
مری کے س م ک ی Non mat c ی
کہ کن ح بھی ہے

مری گہو بندو سکے لیے ح کا کھا نکا ہے سب
گ ے ہے کسی ہے کان ی ی کہ سے ی کی ہر ی کی
ی کا ہے ہو لیے گے ی نئے نو سکس ہے س کے ے نو
حا کا

مری سی ح م کا نہ صحیح ہے کہ سلک Select on Boa d ی
ہر کے ی لوگ ہے

مری گہو بندو میرے پاس کو اطلاع ی ہے

سری سرور کو دیکھا کہ حکومت کی پالیسی یہ ہے کہ اس میں سے

سری کے روپوں میں سے

سری کے روپوں میں سے (Recruit) کے لوگوں کو

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے (Recruiting Committee) کے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

Shri M S Rajalingam Is it not advisable that some out of domicile declaration as in other States be introduced in our State and the system of issuing mulki certificates done away with ?

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

سری کے روپوں میں سے اس کے لئے

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question
Shri K V Narayan Reddy

Annual Increments of Temporary Government Servants

*256 Shri K V Narayan Reddy (Rajgopalpet) Will the hon Minister for Home be pleased to state

(1) Whether it is a fact that Shri Asodomal B M and H B Biryani who are in the grade of Rs 1500 as Superintendents of Jails are allowed to draw their annual

increments in spite of temporary nature of their appointments, while Mr. Shahabuddin Ahmed who is also in the same grade is not allowed to draw his increment?

(2) If so, for what reasons?

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو سرویس کے قواعد میں ایک احاطہ ہے انکریٹ (Increment) گریڈ رک میں آئے کے دس سال بعد دیا جاتا ہے۔ سری شہاب الدین احمد کی دس سال میں ہوئے اسلئے انکو انکریٹ میں دیا گیا لیکن دوسرے افسران میں انکریٹ دیا گیا ہے۔ ان کی سرویس میں (۳) سال سے زائد ہوئے اور اس کو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے مان لیا تھا اسلئے انہیں انکریٹ دیا گیا ہے۔

شری کے وی ہارن رٹنی کنالاجی ران اور اسود مل گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے ملازم ہیں انکو گورنمنٹ آف حیدر آباد کے؟

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو اس وقت گورنمنٹ آف حیدر آباد کے ملازم ہیں

شری کے ال برسمہ راڈ انکی (۲) سال کی سرویس گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا میں ہوئے نا گورنمنٹ آف حیدر آباد میں؟

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی سروس میں گورنمنٹ آف حیدر آباد کے مان لیا ہے نا انکی ای روس ہے و ۱ نومبر (Refugees) میں۔
شری پانی رٹنی کنال گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے سروس میں ہے کہ انکو انکریٹ دیا جائے؟

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو ایک مرتبہ جب کسی افسر کے درجہ کو مان لیا جاتا ہے و انکے لئے پورے قواعد لاگو ہوجاتے ہیں

شری وی ڈی دنسٹیل کے سوال کے اجری حملوں کا جواب ارمل سسٹر نے دیا ہے

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو میں نے جواب دیا ہے کہ جب تک دس سال دیئے نہیں ہوئے انکریٹ میں دیا جاتا ہے۔ تاہم انکی سروس کی کمی نہیں لیکن سروس ڈپارٹمنٹ نے اس کو رد کیا

شری وی ڈی دنسٹیل نے ان دو افسروں کے کنٹریکٹس (Contracts) اور ٹرمس (Terms) کو ہم دیکھے ہیں؟

شری سری وی اس راڈ (ٹیچر)۔ جب انکی ملازمت ہم ہوگی تو کیا انہیں وٹیمہ بھی دیا جائے گا؟

شری دگمبر راڈ بندو میں نے کہا ہے کہ یہ فمیری (Temporary) معزز ہیں اسلئے وٹیمہ کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

Unstarred Questions & Answers.

C.I.B. Blocks.

258 *Shri K. V. Narayan Reddy*: Will the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:

(1) Whether the City Improvement Board blocks are rented out to gazetted or non-gazetted officers?

(2) Whether any particular category of blocks are allotted to gazetted officers?

(3) Whether it is a fact that many gazetted officers are occupying the blocks intended for non-gazetted officers, such as Messrs. S. Satyanarayana, Deputy Secretary, Finance, A. L. Kanta Rao, Assistant Secretary, Finance in Malleshwari blocks and Shri Asad, Registrar, Public Works Department, Shri Hafeez Mohammed Siddique, Assistant Secretary, Finance in Nampalli blocks?

(4) Whether it is a fact that the allotment of houses has not been made according to the serial order of the applications received but on the basis of influence and pressure brought upon the department?

(5) Whether any preference is being given to the Revenue officials in the allotment of Langampalli special blocks?

(6) What measures are being taken by Government in respect of vacant blocks?

The Minister for Local Self-Government (Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi):—(1) City Improvement Board houses are rented out, among others, both to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers.

(2) Gazetted Officers are generally allotted the Special class houses which carry a rent of Rs. 85 p.m.

(3) Some City Improvement Board houses intended for the lower income groups are occupied by Gazetted Officers. The Officers named are staying in such houses. It must be pointed out however, that when these officers were allotted these houses they were non-gazetted officers.

Starred Questions No 258, 258-A, which were not answered in the House have been printed under the Heading Unstarred Questions and Answers.

(4) Allotment is made generally according to the serial order of the applications. This is only overlooked in special circumstances.

(5) No special preference is given to officers of the Revenue Department.

(6) There are no unoccupied blocks.

"258-A. *Shri K. V. Narayan Reddy*: Will the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

Whether there are any special amenities provided for the children of non-gazetted personnel residing in C.L.B. blocks?

Shri Anna Rao Ganamukha: Open spaces for use as playgrounds and parks are provided in City Improvement Board Colonies.

Business of the House

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall proceed to the next business.

اس موقع پر میں ہاؤس کے علم میں نہ لانا چاہا ہوں کہ بریولی کمیٹی (Privileges Committee) سے سری ونکٹ رام راؤ علیحدہ ہو گئے ہیں۔ میں انکی شکایت سری اے راج رینڈی کا مرکز کرنا ہوں۔ اب سری جی۔ راجہ رام ابھی خود درخواست دہش کرنا چاہے ہیں وہ سنیں کریں۔

According to Rule 184 of the Provisional Rules, a member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form.

"I present a petition signed by petitioners, regarding"

No debate shall be permitted on such statement.

Shri G. Raja Ram: Speaker, Sir, The sudden withdrawal of food subsidy which was given by the Central Government to the various States led to.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not read the whole petition, or what is the object of the petition. That is why I read out Rule 184.

Shri G. Raja Ram: Speaker, Sir, I present this petition.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is not ready, he may present it tomorrow. It may be done even tomorrow.

Shri G. Raja Ram: All right, Sir.

Discussion on Non-Official Resolution No 1

The Minister for Labour, Information, Planning and Rehabilitation. (Shri V. B. Raju). Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing on the resolution moved by the hon Member from Ippaguda pertaining to labour matter. I had patiently and intecatedly heard the several members touching the several problems affecting labour

Firstly, I was anxious to know the objective of the very resolution. What was it that prompted the mover to bring in a resolution of this nature? Even supposing there is a laudable objective, I would like to know whether it is necessary at all to move the resolution in the form in which it has been moved here and whether it was an appropriate time to bring in such a resolution. Also, I tried to find out the ways and means to implement the operative portion of the resolution, if at all it is adopted.

After having carefully examined the speeches made by the mover and other hon Members, I came to the conclusion that there has been a lack of appreciation of what exactly has been done and is being done for labour by the several State Governments of India, including Hyderabad. The lack of information probably, or at least the lack of inclination to understand what exactly is being done, might have compelled the several hon. Members to consider the point in such a drastic manner as they did. I would, in a nutshell, like to state before the House that much water has flown under the bridge in regard to the labour matters.

India has reached that level where it could be said that it was a progressive nation, particularly in matters of Labour legislation. The problem facing the country as well as the Government in labour matters is to get full implementation of the legislation. It is not mere legislation that has to be brought but it should be an endeavour and an effort on the part of all the political parties and the Government to find out ways and means for full implementation.

Particularly taking up the item of wages. I can point out that these following enactments are already there: (1) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (2) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (3) The Hyderabad Public Works Contractors Labour Regulation, (4) The Fair Wages Bill, this is under consideration of the Parliament. These enactments

govern the wage conditions of labour. What can exactly be legislated, and I hope that is the opinion of the mover too, is not the fixation of the wages as such but is the constitution of a wage-fixation machinery. Wages cannot be fixed for ever. Wages depend upon the cost of living, the fluctuations of the market, the slump and also the boom period. So, what exactly can be done in securing a real wage, a minimum wage or a basic wage is through the constituting of a wage-fixing machinery which should be very mobile, active, elastic, and within the easy reach of the normal worker. That is all what can be done and what has been done in the rest of the World. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948, does provide such a machinery.

When it is said about basic wage, I hope the idea in the mind of the mover is in relation to dearness allowance. The correct one should be the minimum wage. Basic wage and dearness allowance these two terms unfortunately happen to occur in India. In the rest of the world, there is nothing as dearness allowance. Wages are stepped up as cost of living goes up. It is unfortunately in India alone that wages have been split up as basic wage and dearness allowance and I believe that the mover of the Resolution must have necessarily meant minimum wage. When he said of basic wage, he must have kept in mind that basic wage should be either in relation to dearness allowance or including the dearness allowance. If I take it as exclusive of dearness allowance I will have to say this much : that the fixation of a basic wage started in India with the Central Pay Commission. The Central Pay Commission fixed Rs. 30 as the basic wage when the cost of living index figure was at 160. Keeping that in view in Hyderabad, the Committee that was constituted for the Factory (Labour) Investigation, in which I was also a member representing the labour—fixed Rs. 26 as the basic wage taking the pre-war cost of living. If Hyderabad could implement that recommendation regarding basic wage the Government thought that it should start with the Government itself, because Government is considered to be a model employer. The Government, when once it accepted the recommendation, had not only implemented it with regard to the factory workers—the investigation had taken place for factory workers—but also in respect of all unskilled manual workers i.e., (non-factory labour) in Government Departments. This step, the Government of Hyderabad has taken

forward, over and above what the Bege Committee recommended. So Rs. 26 has come to stay as the basic wage in Hyderabad and many big factories have also adopted this recommendation. Only such factories and such institutions which are not really profit-making or commercial institutions or industrial institutions—they might not have adopted. But as I have already said, the Minimum Wages Act provides the scope for constituting a machinery for fixing a wage which is much more than the wage that could be fixed by law. When once that wage is fixed, all sanctions of the Government are there; it becomes law and it has got to be implemented.

When the basic wage is being discussed, only the class of workers that the mover must have had in mind is the least skilled class of the so called unskilled workers. Basic wage or minimum wage is always related to the least skilled worker or unskilled worker and where there is a bargaining capacity, where the workers form into an organisation which is effective—the problem of basic wage does not arise.

In the West, in industrially well-advanced countries, it is considered that the fixation of minimum wage or a basic wage does arise where there is no labour organisation—where the labourers are not so organised to effectively demand their requirements, so to say, among the sweated labour. For the information of the House, I can mention the several categories of industries that are to be covered by this Minimum Wages fixation:

Employment in woolen, carpet making; Employment in any rice, flour and dall mills; employment in any tobacco manufacturing concern, oil mills; Local Government authority; construction or building operations; stone-breaking or stone-crushing; lac manufacture; mica workers; motor transport; tanning and leather manufacture; and also in such other industries as the Government feels should be covered by the Minimum Wages Act even though there is no labour organisation. The Minimum Wages Act has provided the necessary machinery for fixing up minimum wages from time to time for the sweated labour, i. e., unorganised labour.

Therefore, when the hon. member pretty well knows about it, and I am sure he knows about it, there is no purpose in asking for any further legislation to be brought in

this regard. Moreover, the Fair Wages Bill, which is before the Parliament is something like a consolidating Bill, which supercedes even this Minimum Wages Act and a more important machinery is provided therein. So, the workers, whether they are in the factory or according to the second schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, the agricultural workers, unorganised workers, whether they are in the field or in the factory—they are provided with sufficient wage-fixing machinery in the Minimum Wages Act. Why wages cannot be arbitrarily fixed by law, i.e., by the legislators sitting in this House and fixing a wage outright—is for the simple reason that, as I have already said, wages fluctuate according to the cost of living and market prices. There is also need for this, that the Government and the society must aim at a living wage for the labourer 'Living Wage.' If I could define—like democracy which now-a days is classified as Parliamentary democracy, formal democracy and Peoples' democracy, the word 'wages' also needs proper definition—represents the standard of living which provides not merely for a bare physical sustenance but for the maintenance of health and decency a measure of comfort and some insurance against more important misfortunes. Living wage is our objective. It does not cover merely bread and cloth; it covers, as I have said, some insurance against more important misfortunes. So to say, it is giving a security to the family of the worker that the worker with his family can lead such a life which would really give him happiness. This should be the objective which the Government or the society or the political parties or the workers themselves should aspire for. But to start with, it is the minimum wage. The minimum wage, as defined, should provide not merely for the bare sustenance of life, but for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker by providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. This is the definition or the interpretation given for a minimum wage. Now, the fair wage is said to be that which swings between the minimum wage and the living wage, or the floor will be the minimum relates to the ruling wage in the vicinity where better organisation of workers could secure. Whenever we speak of a fair wage for a group of workers in a particular industry, the fair wage will be the one that would be compared with a better factory or with a better organization of labour. Therefore, when such is the interpretation and the definition about wages, the only process would be the constituting of

a machinery which would from time to time examine and then step up the wages if the cost of living goes up and if the industry has the capacity to pay see that the risk is of that industrial industry would be a living wage. So judged from all these aspects it appears to me that the machinery that has been provided in the Minimum Wages Act would satisfy the world's security of a new wage. So after hearing me I hope the mover of the resolution will change his opinion and feel that no less a law would be necessary in the matter of fixation of wages.

Then as I have already mentioned in Hyderabad we have incorporated a clause in the Contractors Regulation to the effect that the labour working under the Contractor should have a fair wage and unless the contractor agrees to provide in the fair wage, the agreement will not be complete. So the labour which was very much unprotected under these contracts has been given this benefit after this clause has been introduced.

Then the second schedule in the Minimum Wages Act provides machinery for fixing up wages for the agricultural labour. Many hon. Members have dealt with that point. The Hyderabad Government has already notified wages in the first schedule for two industries viz. Beedi industry and leather manufacturing industry. Committees have been set up for other industries. The process is in two ways: one by notification in the Gazette securing the opinion, writing for two months and then notifying it as the wages that have to be adopted. The other method is constituting a committee getting the report of the Committee and then publishing it. As I said in two industries wages have been notified and in other industries committees have been set up. The time for the implementation of the Act or for constituting certain machinery for fixing wages to agricultural workers is up to the end of December 1957. For that purpose as I have already said, the Government is going to constitute a Committee and in the initial stages only a limited area will be selected. There are grave problems—I hope the hon. Members would realise—in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour. Nobody in this House is against securing the living wage for the agricultural workers. Prosperity in rural areas alone will bring the proper place for India in this world and the rural India is so backward that everyone in this House desires

that at the earliest the standard of living must be raised in the rural areas. To achieve this, there needs to be a cautious approach. In my estimate, there are more than 15 lakhs of agricultural workers in the State. The word 'labour' or the word 'worker' has become so elastic today that even an hon. Member in this House can claim himself to be a worker. First, we started with the factory workers; then the white-collared employees have been brought into the fold; then it has been extended to the unorganized agricultural workers. Then there are the domestic servants and we will have to tackle all those free workers, the craftsmen in the villages. There is their problem. So, the word 'worker' covers a wide field and it is not a few thousands or a few lakhs that need to be protected if we can make a bold step to estimate the cost of a social security scheme. It amounts to almost for the whole society; excepting a few parasites being left out and almost all this sort of society will be covered by the scheme. So, whenever we take the name of the worker, whenever we take the name of labour, let us remember that we are not taking the particular section; we shall take it that we are taking the very society. So, whenever we think of any scheme, it should be an all-comprehensive scheme, because the very purpose or the very definition of a worker that has been construed—I mean the meaning of the word 'worker' at the moment—is that it covers a very wide number. So, when we talk about the agricultural workers, when we have been thinking of bringing in very radical reforms in matters of tenancy, and when we have got in our view of bringing down the holding to the barest minimum, and when we want to completely do away with absentee landlordism, we must be very careful to examine this legislation and we should see that we will not be opposed by the very cultivator himself, from the petty peasant himself, because even if one worker is employed the cultivator becomes an employer; he has to maintain registers; he has to keep to all the formalities in the Act; and the complaint will then be that the Inspectors of the Labour Department are harrasing the cultivators. The boot will be on the other leg and this will be the fate of things. So, when we talk about the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act to agricultural workers, we should be very realistic and we should have success in the initial stages, and we should first of all select for experiment places where there is major farming. That

is why I said the other day that the Government is thinking of introducing and implementing the Minimum Wage Act for agricultural workers in a District where there would not be a famine where there would be sufficient water supply where there is more yield and where the cultivator would be able to pay a living wage. That district at the moment is Nizamabad. Some picture has been given in this respect by an hon. Member—probably from Nizam—about the pitiable and deplorable condition of the agricultural worker. There is no use simply depicting pictures. I believe the hon. Member has not visited the coal mines. I would request him to visit coal mines, to go to the place where exactly coal is taken out, and he would feel that the surface workers are much better off than the workers in the pit. Like that we have lakhs of people in our country who are miserably placed, but we should not simply take out such instances and generalize when we talk about matters which effect the finances, which effect the very structure of the society. So, mere elucidation or mere magnifying of particular instances or a particular situation will not take us anywhere. The Government is more anxious that at the earliest the earnings of the lowest paid worker in this country should be brought to the level which the Rega Committee has recommended. This assurance must be quite sufficient to the hon. Members in the Opposition that they need not press for any further legislation in the matter of fixation of wages and in the resolution itself there is no other method mentioned. I do not find any other method excepting constituting the wage-fixing machinery and get the wages fixed. When this is going to be done—that needs to be done—and the Government had committed itself to do it, there is no purpose in accepting the resolution and it will be too redundant. That is why I appeal to the hon. Member, who moved the resolution, should omit that much portion in the resolution.

Then, coming to the next item, the whole labour resolution may be grouped up into three factors or into three subjects—wages, welfare and the privileges. These are the three things that are covered by the various sections of this resolution, and wages really are the pivot around which all the labour problems move. We have tried to assess the number of disputes also that come for adjudication, and it is found that nearly 40 per cent of the disputes pertain to wages. So, wage is an important factor, and in almost all the adjudication awards, whenever an award was given in

relation to wage, or basic wage, or dearness allowances, specifically it has been said that the capacity of the industry should be kept in view. Of course there are other things too. An industry which cannot pay a basic wage to the worker does not deserve to exist and has no right to exist. In a country like Australia, one of the adjudicators has said that it is better to dissolve such industries and employ those workers in better-organized industries. So, it is true that an industry which cannot provide for the basic necessities of life of the worker cannot be called an industrial unit and it has no place. We do agree, but at the same time we have to examine our industrial development, how it started, in what condition it is now, and in what condition it will be after five years.

The unfortunate factor in the situation is that these industries in Hyderabad have sprung up in war-time merely for the purpose of making profits and the type of people who have handled these industries could at the most be called 'financiers' rather than 'industrialists.' People who did not work from the very inception of their life in a industrial unit and whose parents did not know the A, B, C, of industry and who out of certain conditions came into the field, what more could they do, when the profits ceased to come into their pockets? They began to evince no interest in the industry and to-day the problem is not a labour problem. I have no labour problem as such. I have got an industrial problem. Industry has wrongly been understood as meaning capital alone. Industry means capital *plus* labour *plus* consumer *plus* producer of raw materials. So, whenever all of us talk about industry, we should be very careful to see that we protect all these interests. Capital may be the private capital or it may be provided by the State. It may be State capitalism or individual capitalism. Hence when we talk about several amenities to workers, that is, over and above the bare minimum, we should keep the capacity of the industry in view. I should say, the industry in Hyderabad to-day is at cross-roads and we are faced with the problem of closure of industries. Everybody says, 'Why should not the Government take up the industry and run?' But, as a shadow of the policy or a new process of the industrial policy—or something like that, the hon. Minister for Industries in one of the answers to the questions said—and even an hon. Member from the Opposition too in his speech agreed—that 'we should allow private sector' As such, asking the Government to take every industry—even a Beedi Kharkhana or a Tanning Institute—does not, I mean

to try and to experiment. If they are basic industries or industries which are related to the essential necessities of life I can understand. In Hyderabad industries like umbrella making rayon asbestos and all such things have sprung up and if the Government has to run these industries by providing capital I cannot imagine how far it will be feasible. After all they are unit employing about 300 400 500 labour and if these industries are to be run by the top heavy establishment of the Government I do not think it will be a success or the Government will be able to do anything better. If Government has to run these industries it must have sufficient elbow room or some such thing which will result in economy. People may say that the Government should run these industries but I have said more than once it is the question of providing capital for them. People might say that we should go and bring money from somewhere. For the sake of argument it is all right but practically it is not the way to suggest. I must say there is no scope to find money with the Government at the moment for feeding these industries. Every industrialist to day wants that the Government should look after the labour should control the price of the raw material should take away all taxation on the finished goods and then he says he will be in a position to manage. If we ask anybody to run an industry or to start a new industry these are the conditions that are always being imposed—whether he be an old industrialist or a new industrialist. So what I mean to say is this type of psychology existing in the minds of the industrialists is also the type of instruction or the type of guidance that the workers are receiving to day from the different political parties or Trade Unions must be removed. The first and the foremost thing on which our workers in the Factory need to be educated is to how respect for democracy and to give democracy at any cost. In the name of creating political outlook going and splitting labour ranks will not I should say serve for a day or for a while. Nor is it going to help the Society in the long range of life. Whatever political outlook a Trade Unionist may have very first duty of his is to preach to the worker the respect for democracy and the sacrifice that he has got to make for the preservation of democracy. Instead of doing so, if attempts are made to divide the workers on the political label—if I may call so for a moment—and weaken their unity—their collective bargaining strength—and then complaints are made to the Government that the Management is

intransigent, that will not carry us very far. I would very plainly ask in this House: 'What is it that the party-in-power has secured as co-operation from the other political parties during these three or four years in placing the working class on the right path and in increasing production?' Instead of actually getting any co-operation, the party-in-power had to face all sorts of impediments. More magnification of small instances have been there. Here, I can quote an incident: In one of the industrial units where there had been strike for a long time and where the Government had made tremendous efforts to bring in conciliation, at last a wry-out was found to make the workers resume duty because the workers had suffered for more than a month by not getting their wages. But, the leaders spoke to the workers accusing the Government that it is 'anti-national', 'anti-workers' and so on. The very same leaders came to me and went to the extent of begging me to help them to come out of this confusion. This cannot be tolerated. I have got all sympathy—Government have got all sympathy for the workers and the Government will go to any extent in providing for the workers a living, but, the Government will not tolerate such a leadership for the workers to-day. If the industries in Hyderabad are going down, it is not the workers who are responsible for that. I would never admit that the Indian worker produces less than any worker outside. I would not place this on his incapacity—nor even on the incapacity of the Management. The Management, I know, cannot get against the Government or against the peoples' interests. They are placed in a very delicate position and they do realise it. They have got to adjust according to the times; otherwise, they will have no place in the Society. It is the leadership, It is the 'political leadership', if I may call so, that is misleading the workers, dividing them and ruining the industry as a whole to-day. I would like to place before the House in very clear terms that when the Government of Hyderabad were facing a terrific confusion, they did not get any help;—let alone getting help from the other political parties in industrial matters—they always had trouble and had to adjust themselves and come down to any level with reluctance. Still, the Government of Hyderabad can congratulate itself that it has maintained industrial peace and the production has gone up. The workers' leadership has condemned the Industrial Disputes Act; but, that is the Act which, in my honest opinion, has brought the most help to the workers. People have misunderstood that Act,

They thought that the Tribunal that is constituted under the Act will be confined to the letter of law. But, that is not the case. I can quote here many authorities—the authority of the Federal Court; the High Court of Bombay; the High Court of Bengal etc—to show that every matter pertaining to labour could be covered by the Tribunal. It can create a new law. Every matter from the wage to bonus, to profit-sharing—all these matters have been touched by the Tribunals. Hence I repeat that is the Act which has raised the basic wage; that is the Act which has secured as a convention the sharing of profit through bonus; and that is the Act which has protected the workers from retrenchment. I am sure, if a proper use is made of that Act, then the worker will have nothing to grumble, but, the leadership always gives a wrong picture of the Act. As I have already mentioned, the hon. Member from the Opposition who was the mover of the Resolution complained that by declaring certain industrial units or certain industries as essential services or public utility concerns, the Government was taking away the fundamental right of the workers. But, I pointed out on another occasion it is not so: it is not only regarding strike, it is against lock-out also. Why should the worker suspect that the Government is implementing this Act against strike? Not in the least. Workers have their right, as in the case of divorce, we can take that example—if some time is allowed a solution or a correct approach by the workers and by the Management can be found which will avoid the catastrophe. I would like that hereafter that strike is used as a threat and not as a weapon.

The hon. Mover of the Resolution has given a story; but it is an incorrect conclusion and a wrong story. He started well but he concluded wrongly—the story of the snake, its biting and the Guru advising it not to bite. But when the snake suffered at the hands of miscreants and when the Guru came and asked the snake 'Why are you so weak?' the snake said: 'by following your advice.' Then the Guru said: "What a foolish fellow are you? I asked you not to bite, but did I ask you not to hiss?". That is the philosophy. So to say, strike must be a threat; the threat of strike must get the rights but not the very process of strike. If you have struck work, there is nothing left and the industry is paralysed. If the leadership is going to secure rights and privileges to the workers after they struck work for 48 days,

where is the greatness of the leadership and what is the greatness of the leadership. The workers got for themselves, they sacrificed their wages and got it. What is the credit for leadership then? I would therefore say that with the unity, with the strength and with the integrity of the labour organisation, the leadership, with the mere threat of strike, should secure rights and privileges for the workers. That must be the technique in labour problems.

I wanted to take one hour only and so I have to complete my speech within ten or fifteen minutes. I would therefore like to touch a few other points that the mover has made in his resolution.

On the question of Welfare, I have already said on some other occasion that welfare should be sought in addition to the provision that is being made according to the Factory Act. Welfare covers steps like Provident Fund, Medical Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Workmen's Compensation and all these things. There are seven enactments in this regard and for the information of the House, I am reading them out:

The Factories Act of 1948; The Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act; The Workmen's Compensation Act; the Hyderabad Maternity Benefit Act; The Employees State Insurance Act; The Provident Fund Act of 1952; and The Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act of 1951

These are the seven enactments that govern the welfare of the workers. I do not know what more enactments the hon. Mover has in mind. I searched to find out whether I could bring in new enactments for the welfare of the labour. The State Employees' Insurance Act is there and its implementation is at present humble and full implementation is possible when our national wealth grows through further industrialisation. This is not impossible and we will be able to have it.

In respect of leave, according to the provision in the Shops and Establishments Act of Hyderabad, 12 days leave with pay (privilege leave), 12 days as casual leave and 12 days as sick leave and 7 days as festival leave are provided. The hon. Member wanted one month leave with pay. If I am correct, in one factory, the casual leave given to the workers is 21 days. But I wish to tell the House that matter of fixation of leave should be on an All-India basis. It is

better that we leave it to the Adjudicator whenever a dispute arises in a matter of that kind, for the simple reason that we are all committed to increased production

When we are committed to increased production, when it is a national emergency, every section in the society must sacrifice and every section in the society must work hard. My complaint is that the Government servants are working less number of hours. I wish to see the day when the factory workers and Government servants work for the same number of hours. I would have certainly welcomed such a complaint from the mover of the resolution that the Government servants are working for only 5 to 5½ hours and why they should not be made to work 8 hours a day. But instead of such a complaint, when, in a national emergency, there should be more production, asking for more leave, without taking into consideration what has already been provided as casual leave, sick leave and festival leave, passes beyond my comprehension.

I want to compare and contrast our conditions with those obtaining in the other parts of the World. I could give you some information re France: One day for each month's work subject to a maximum of 15 days (1952 and 1944—revised enactment). I can give the particulars obtaining in some other country too, say Yugoslavia; 14 days longer holidays may be given to some categories of workers, namely, intellectual and manual workers engaged in strenuous work. I am giving these particulars from the industrial awards analysis of the Labour Bureau. I am coming to the most important country in the world—from the point of view of the mover of the resolution—U.S.S.R. (1936). There persons below 18 years are given 24 days leave and persons employed above that age festival leave of 8 days. From the particulars furnished above, I request the hon Members of the House to judge where we stand. Let me, Sir, reiterate that when it is a matter of increased production and when our industry is faced with a grave peril, should we ask for more leave or should we ask for more work is the problem; and I leave this problem to the mover of the Resolution to decide.

Next, one of the hon. Members has raised a point about the maternity benefit—another amenity under welfare. The Hyderabad Government has recently amended the provision that the maternity benefit should be paid six weeks before and six weeks after confinement and that should

be quite sufficient as a benefit to the female workers in the factories.

Then, the State Employees' Insurance Act is scheduled, I could say at the moment tentatively, to be applied to the Hyderabad City or to be enforced in the Hyderabad City by April 1954. I would very much desire—the Government would very much like—that it should be enforced even earlier. But there are certain difficulties. Hospital accommodation has got to be arranged and housing also should be so planned so as to benefit the scheme much by enabling the workers to live together there. Besides this practical difficulty, there is also the financial difficulty on the part of the State Government to provide sufficient funds for building new hospitals. There is no purpose in asking for this particular enactment, since it is going to be enforced in the Hyderabad City. We wish we should be in a position to enforce this even much earlier, but I can assure the House on behalf of the Government that we make all effort to get this Act enforced in the Hyderabad City as early as possible and this scheme would benefit 50,000 workers. This is a very important legislation.

Next is Provident Fund. The Compulsory Provident Fund Act has already been in force and a good number of workers are being benefitted. 22,000 workers are being benefitted in the Hyderabad State and 18 industrial units were covered; every year about 24 lakhs 67 thousand rupees (about 25 lakhs of rupees) would be pooled. The Compulsory Provident Fund Act is going to give that benefit after retirement which all like to give to the people when the worker retires in his old age.

Then comes the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act. It could be said that it is a progressive Act in relation to the same Act in the other States. The peculiar feature that has been provided in this enactment is the provision of gratuity and 15 days gratuity for every year of service for a discharged employee will be given. As a piece of information to the House, I may tell that the Government is trying to bring in an Amending Bill in this Session to provide gratuity for the retiring worker. The discharged worker is already provided and the retiring worker also will have it.

So, in this regard much headway has been made. But if with this small establishment, the Government in the Labour

Department has to look after all the measures and try too to the satisfaction of the opposition parties as well as the Opposition Members here, it is very difficult. The problem as I said is a problem of implementation.

Then the last item I would touch upon is about the privileges and rights of the workers through their organisations. Much has been said about recognition of Unions. The problem of recognition does arise only when there are more than one Union in a particular establishment. There should not be any difficulty for any Management to recognise the Workers Unions if there is only one Union. I would strongly plead with the Managements to rise to the occasion and not create any obstacles in the progress of workers and also in recognising their organisations. But the real problem is when there are more than one Union. As the hon. Member who is the mover of the resolution is aware, the amendment of Trade Union Act has provided the constituting of a labour court for getting these *bona fide* Unions recognised by the Managements. It has not been enforced as yet and as I said the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill are already before the Parliament. In the Trade Union Bill it has already been provided for the constitution of labour courts. But now I see in the press that a questionnaire has been sent by the present hon. Minister for Labour in the Centre for bringing in a consolidated and simplified legislation for Labour. I also saw in the press that those two Bills have lapsed, but in spite of that it is provided in the Trade Unions Act, and the Government of Hyderabad will see to it that if there is going to be any undue delay in the matter, other measures will be taken. I had the opportunity to suggest to the hon. Member that if the respective Federations of Trade Unions would agree among themselves, they could take a secret ballot in every industry and could decide which Union should represent them for a particular year in a democratic form and the Government on their part will very gladly help them in that direction. But if through a statute compulsion is brought to bear on the industrialists to recognise a particular Union, then, I must say, the proper machinery will not be the Labour Department, but will be the Industrial Court. Provision has been made in the Trade Unions Act for the constitution of an Industrial Court and there is no harm in waiting for some more time for the Act to be enforced here.

I am sorry, I have taken such a long time and, perhaps, I could have said something more if I had more time. I do not want to waste the time of the House as my hon. colleague is whispering to me and I would very much like to impress upon and appeal to the Mover of the Resolution that when he has already got all these things, there is no purpose in insisting that this Resolution must be passed. Secondly, I would like to impress upon the hon. Member that the Government itself is more anxious than he to go to the rescue of the worker and there is no point in his saying that he wants something in the shape of a statute. These things are being done and the Central Government is taking sufficient trouble to provide enough facilities for the workers. The Government of Hyderabad is not in a position to go in its own way as was visualised four or five years ago by some people. I do not think any hon. Member is looking at Hyderabad in this manner. Hyderabad is a unit in the greater Indian Union and has got to fall in line with other States and when I say about an industry and when I speak about labour, there must be some sort of uniformity and it is very much necessary in the matter of labour for the simple reason that labour is organised nationwide. There are national federations. Hence I would appeal to the Mover of the Resolution not to press for the Resolution for being accepted or being voted. I can assure him that the spirit behind the resolution or the objectives for which he brought the resolution will be fulfilled in course of time through the process that is now in progress and he need not have any apprehensions in that respect. The doors of the Government are always open for the mature advice that may be tendered by the hon. Member, the Mover of the Resolution. Thank you.

(Cheers)

Mr. Speaker Now, I shall put the Resolution.

Shri V. D. Deshpande Sir as the Mover of the Resolution, I wish to express a few things, but I shall take as little time as possible. Now, there are only three minutes left and I do not think I will be able to finish my speech within this time.

Mr. Speaker The hon. Member may proceed. But he must bear in mind that the Minister in charge of the Department shall have the right of replying after the Mover of the

also there. If this recommendatory resolution is taken in that spirit, I believe, it should be possible for him and for the Treasury Benches to accept this Resolution. I would repeat to the Treasury Benches that this is a recommendatory resolution and does not necessarily bind them in any way. In this connection, it has been made clear in this House that some legislation is going to come up in a consolidated form in the Centre. If that is so, I do not see any reason why a resolution of this recommendatory type should not be acceptable to the hon. Minister for Labour and the Treasury Benches.

As far as the question of minimum wages is concerned, it has been explained at length that certain recommendations of the Rege Committee have been tried to be implemented. I must re-state here that as they have no statutory force behind them, it has not been possible for the Labour Welfare Officers of the Labour Department to implement them. It has also been my sad experience, as I am concerned with the Labour Movement, that the Labour Officers themselves have found it very difficult to implement them, as one of the officers himself expressed it to me once: 'Why should Government have a provision of such recommendatory nature?' It has been said that all will depend upon the capacity of the industry concerned; but, in the same argument, the hon. Minister for Labour has also said that if an industry cannot pay the minimum wage to the worker, then it has no right to exist. In that, I am in full agreement with his opinion because, just as an industry which cannot pay for the raw material has no right to exist or cannot exist, similarly, an industry which cannot pay the basic or minimum wage to the labour has also no right to exist. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that as an interim measure, some arrangement should be made whereby at least the recommendations of the Rege Committee could be implemented by force of law.

Shri V. B. Raju : Please make it clear whether you mean basic wage or minimum wage.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I am referring to minimum wage. Hence what I say is that certain measures have to be taken immediately. It has been pointed out that the Minimum Wages Act is there; but, at the same time, it has also been pointed out that implementation requires a lot of time; it is a complicated Act; certain machinery has to be evolved; that machinery has to study all the aspects of different industries,

and that it will take long time and so on. I had made it clear before the House that earlier it was scheduled that the minimum wages should be fixed for the agricultural labourers by 1951 or 1952. But, it is now found that the House of People had postponed that date to 1953. Hence what I say is, when the House of People itself had to revise its earlier decision regarding the fixation of minimum wages, there is no better ground to believe that here we will be able to do it in the coming few months. I am sure, at least the coming two years will be required to fix up the minimum wages in different industries. In the meanwhile, something should be done—some minimum provision has to be made—and as an interim measure, if the Government thinks of bringing a Bill or some enactment, at least it should be made clear that the Rege Committee's recommendations should be followed by the different factory owners. I see no reason why and how that will go against the perspective before the Centre.

The hon. Minister for Labour probably did not feel it necessary to deal with the question of dearness allowance and the amount of bonus—or if at all he did—he did it very cursorily. I made it clear to the House on a previous occasion that in the adjoining Provinces, the dearness allowance has been linked with the cost of living index. The hon. Minister for Labour made it clear some time back that the Government has set up a Committee in this respect. I believe, the Committee has sat thrice, but nothing has come out so far. The Resolution of the Government in this respect relating to the recommendations of the Rege Committee was published in the Press in 1950. Two years have passed since then and I am sorry to note that even now the Government has not been able to link up the dearness allowance with the cost of living index. In that respect also, I feel, the Labour Department of the Government has not been able to satisfy the legitimate demands of the workers.

As regards the question of bonus, I do not wish to dilate much. I had sufficiently pleaded that it should be possible to give to the workers compulsorily a certain share out of the profits so that they are partly compensated. I had also pleaded that the workers should be associated with the Managements so that the Managements will not be able to show false accounts and thereby say that they have no profits. In this respect also, I hope, that certain steps will be taken. Moreover, the hon. Minister for Labour pointed out that

the Industrial Tribunals have been laying down certain basis for that. In England, in its history of law-making, certain decisions were laid down by the Courts and later on, they were taken up in the form of laws. In India, because it did not go through that process, we have been having ready-made laws of procedure. But, I think, in labour matters, we are probably going through that process through which England passed. I am sure, it should be possible for our Government to study all those awards, come to some conclusion and lay down a basic policy regarding bonus and dearness allowance. In this respect too, certain legislation is necessary.

I now come to the last point of my recommendatory resolution. The hon. Minister for Labour said that we have got so many enactments; but the Unemployment Insurance Act is still there lying in our omnibus legislations. I feel, that should be given preference, and if the problem of unemployment has got to be solved, some statutory provision or relief should be there. Moreover, when we are talking of a welfare State, I think, we should be able to go in that direction. Therefore, I plead with the hon. Labour Minister that some steps should be taken. In cursorily reviewing all the different matters regarding wages and security, I must say, there is enough scope for legislation and certain steps should be taken without much delay.

Another point which was brought before the House relates to the way in which the Labour Movement is going on in the Hyderabad State. I do not wish to dilate on that point because I know, the House is waiting for some more important matters. Still, I may say, as far as the question of one Union for one Industry is concerned, most of us on this side of the House are in full agreement with the hon. Labour Minister. We do not want, there should be various Unions for one Industry and that the workers should be divided because of different political ideologies. We want that for one Industry there should be one Union where all the different political parties will be in a position to work. Therefore, if some step is taken or some such arrangement is evolved, as has been suggested by the hon. Labour Minister, I am sure, the different Federations of Labour in Hyderabad State will be in a position to accept some formula by mutual discussion and agreement. In this connection, I would remind him and the Treasury Benches that the Government of India had contemplated an amendment to the Indian Trade Unions Act,

probably, in 1946 or 1947. It has been delayed for the last 6 years and even now, we do not see any possibility of its coming into force or being applied in the near future. Meanwhile, the question of recognition is pending and industrial disputes are coming. I am sure, it should be possible for us to have some interim legislation to solve our problems just as Bombay is having. I have no doubt that it is possible to solve this problem on legislative and other lines.

As regards leave, certain instances of Czechoslovakia and U. S. S. R. were referred to. I do not know whether I am misinformed or the hon. Minister for Labour. Any way, as far as my knowledge goes, in U. S. R., the workers get one month's leave with pay; not only pay, they get free pass—railway pass—and there are rest houses on sea shore and other places where they can have rest to recoup themselves so that when they go back, they are in a position to work better. Therefore, the matter of 'One month's leave with pay' which was put by me in this Resolution, I think, is quite justified. As far as my knowledge goes, the casual leave and other leave given in a factory to the workers are without pay. The only leave with pay is for 15 days and that too with so many riders and so many conditions with the result that in practice it is found that the workers are not in a position to avail of that. In that respect, as well, some steps will have to be taken. If necessary steps are taken in that direction, I don't think, they will come in conflict with the provisions of the Factory Act. We can change the Factory Act to the extent it gives more relief to the workers and there the Centre, in my view, does not come in the way. In that respect also, the State Government can move.

Having made these observations and with the little time at my disposal, I will again say that: Firstly, I do not lay much stress on legislation as such; but on both aspects; secondly, my resolution is recommendatory; thirdly, my Resolution does not bind the Government in a particular way; and lastly, most of the hon. Members in this House are in full agreement with the spirit of the Resolution. As such, I would plead with the House that this Resolution be accepted by all and, if possible, passed unanimously.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam : Sir, I want to know whether the hon. Member wants to have representatives of workers on

the Board of Directors so as to have a correct scrutiny of the accounts?

Shri V. D. Deshpande. Workers should be associated with the working of the industries. I cannot give any details as such. Moreover, I do not think, there is time

Shri V. B. Ray. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now feel that I did a mistake in not taking some more time for giving my reply earlier because I entirely relied upon the statement of the hon. Member the other day that the Treasury Benches were taking more time and not allowing the other resolutions to come up. I took a tip from it and, therefore, I took as little time as possible in explaining a few points. Now that it appears that the mover of the resolution wants to settle the account, I would be compelled to take some more time of the House, with your permission.

Of course, I shall only start where the hon. Member has left. He said that he was not stressing for new legislation, which is contradictory to his previous statement that there is more scope for legislation, and secondly he says that his resolution is merely recommendatory. We have heard sufficiently. The recommendation need not be through a resolution alone. We can take the speech of the hon. Member in the House urging us to take other measures, and he should be satisfied with that. So, as it appears to me, the hon. Member desires that it should be stamped that such a resolution has been passed by this august body, but I would like a more important step than this; I want a specific provision or a specific recommendation or a specific amendment which would improve the present legislation and the conditions of the workers. Government is prepared to go forward all the way to accept such a specific amendment to any legislation that is at present existing. I have already made it clear that there is legislation on all labour matters. I would just read out the opinion of a particular High Court about the Industrial Tribunals:—

“Adjudication does not in our opinion mean adjudication according to the strict law of master and servant. The sword of the Tribunal may contain provisions of settlement of a dispute which no Court could order, if it was bound by ordinary law. The Tribunal is not fettered in any way by these limitations.”

I do not think any section of the society has this licence thus privilege. Any matter on the face of the earth pertaining to the labour can be taken to a Tribunal and that Tribunal gives an award and that award need not be bound by any law. When such a vast provision is made, why speak about fixation of wages and Rege Committee recommendations? I have already said that where there is a capacity for collective bargaining the wage is much more. I am happy that the hon. Member has corrected the basic wage as the minimum wage. If it was basic wage, I would say that every worker is getting Rs. 26; even the agricultural worker is getting Rs. 26, if you calculate. He is not satisfied with Rs. 26; he has made it clear. But a minimum wage, as I have already said, is something more. I will read the Rege Committee's recommendations here, because he laid a lot of stress on it. After having recommended Rs. 26 as the basic wage, the Committee further recommended that, to meet the increased cost of living index for full neutralisation Rs. 52 dearness allowance should be paid. It was calculated that the cost of living is three times the level before the war, that is, 200% more. So, if basic wage is considered to be Rs. 26 at pre-war level, to meet the increased cost of living for full neutralisation, Rs. 52 must be paid and the Committee has considered that the industries in Hyderabad are not capable of paying Rs. 52 as dearness allowance. It has recommended that 50% neutralisation can be made; hence Rs. 26 dearness allowance was suggested. This is the recommendation of the Rege Committee:—

“As we desire that the allowance proposed by us should be paid by as many employers as possible, we recommend that the increase in the cost of living should be neutralised at least to the extent of 50%. This would mean that, subject to the paying capacity, the lower paid worker in any concern would get Rs. 26 dearness allowance in addition to Rs. 26, the basic wage.”

What is in dispute in the Industrial disputes today is with regard to dearness allowance, and I have already pointed out that in any industrial unit, if any worker feels that the industrial unit is capable of paying full neutralisation or more than 50% neutralisation and if they are not getting it, a mere application to the Government is sufficient, and on that application Government is prepared to constitute a Tribunal, and as I said many of the matters should be left to the adjudication

authority and we do not want a binding legislation. The present wages are not real wages and I do not think that anywhere in India a legislation has been promoted to fix wages through a Statute. It is done through a machinery for fixing wages. So, does the hon. Member wish to say that this House should say in figures "Rs. 26 as basic wage and Rs. 26 as dearness allowance"? Last year, workers in many industrial units have approached the Government in this connection and the guiding principle of the Government has been to refer the matter to the Tribunal. So, there is nothing that the Government could do in the matter except referring the matter to the Tribunal or constitute a Tribunal for adjudication. I do not want to make it a debate, but I want that they should be convinced about it. There is nothing more in this matter except to refer the matter to the Tribunal and get its award.

Then comes linking up of dearness allowance with the cost of living index. I do not know whether the hon. Member realises the implications of it. Even if it is done, it is by the award of Tribunals and not by the Legislature. This is dependant on two things: One is percentage of neutralisation and the other the category of industry. In Madras 65% has been neutralised, in Ahmedabad 100% and in Bombay about 90%, and in particular industries it is not for all workers. It has been done in textile industries, because the industry can afford to pay. Supposing we ask a beedi factory or a button factory, which employs 10 or 12 people, to pay the full neutralisation of Rs. 52 plus Rs. 26 i.e., Rs. 78 to the lowest paid worker, can the hon. Member assure the Government that the industry would survive. Let me know practically what the Government can do in the matter. It is no use merely saying 'link up the D.A. with the cost of living index'. The cost of living index gives a trend in the cost of living. When Mr. Rege has prepared his report, he took the index figure of August 1949 as 153; when the report was actually submitted to the Government in January 1950, the index figure was 158; today the index figure is 155. I congratulate the people of Hyderabad and the Government of Hyderabad must congratulate itself that the trend is downward. This is a proof of how the economy of the State is existing. If there is the capacity for any industry to pay in full, let us refer the matter to a Tribunal, and if the Tribunal finds and gives an award that the particular industry is capable of paying in full then there is no difficulty. In this

respect, I need the co-operation of the workers' representatives and managements to tie up one industry first and fix up the D.A. after working it out then and there, and then go on to the other industries. Then the law that can be brought about is only to fix a machinery for this purpose, and I repeat that there is already that machinery.

About Bonus Bonus is being confused with profit sharing sometimes. Bonus should be related as a matter of fact to attendance, to efficiency, and to production. Profit sharing in many cases is linked with the dividend. That is the broad approach. Now a days there is misconception regarding bonus and profit-sharing. Bonus is now being paid, if a concern makes a profit, and a portion of the profit ranging from 10 % to 30 % or 40 % is paid to the workers in the shape of one month's wages or two months' wages or according to the service conditions also, a worker with one year's service getting less and in the same category of workers, a worker with 20 years service getting more. There are so many details in this respect. A uniform legislation cannot be brought about and for sometime more to come we have to depend upon the different awards of the various Tribunals in different industries. But still on that matter I can assure that if the workers feel that the industry has made a profit, Government is prepared to constitute a Tribunal and get the award, and we have to take advantage of the independent and judicious approach to these matters. In India, the labour matters are being given a lot of importance and we are on the correct path, and the labour is getting justice in the hands of the Tribunals.

About Unemployment Legislation, a lot of confusion is being made. The Government can create work and the Government can plan to create work ; but in considering the question of providing every man with work, the peoples' organisations should, in my honest opinion, come forward to help to place every man in the job he is fit to do.

I would like to ask what plan the Opposition parties have got to suggest for the solution of this unemployment or under employment. They, at best, can say that the Government should start more factories. There is already over-population on the land and if the population has to be diverted, it can be diverted into industry. If the present industrial potency cannot be preserved and cannot be protected, is there

any scope to take to further industrialisation? The opposition Members want that the State should take up these industries. I would like to ask them what consideration they have shown in their approach in treating these industries. I could say that some of the political leaders have created more trouble in the Government managed industries and I would say that the trouble is more today in the Government managed industries than elsewhere. I would like to ask what exactly can be done as long as the Opposition Members do not co-operate with preserving at least the present capacity of the industries and I should say that if they pursue the same policy I am afraid the few industries that we have got today may experience a very bad time and the Government also may feel reluctant to take up new enterprises. I would only plead that the Opposition members and the Government representatives should tackle the unemployment problem as a national problem and not as a party problem and if we can put our heads together patiently and if we can endeavour to create work for the people there is much scope. Today our society needs a new type of organisation that is a co-operative organisation on the land as well as in industry.

There is much agitation that the cost of production of consumer goods was high today. I have already advised workers to form into a co-operative organization in each industry. Why should those categories of workers who are having some surplus earnings not think of pooling their surplus earnings for expanding the industry for further employment to their fellow beings in the country. But the opposition Members make no effort in this direction. When there are surplus earnings in the hands of certain categories of workers in an industry why should we beg the capitalists? Why should not the workers invest their surplus earnings in providing further employment to their fellow beings? Thus the Opposition would not like. I would like to ask the Opposition Members to tell me if they have made any honest—I do not like to use the word 'honest'—any strenuous effort to organise the workers on a co-operative basis and save a dying industry? It is no good saying there is unemployment on one side and on the other not protecting the industry. This policy would not be of any avail. So for the solution to unemployment—when I say 'unemployment', it is only in respect of skilled workers and educated people in the

urban areas and for workers in rural areas, I call it as under-employment—if this unemployment in the urban areas is to be solved every effort should be made to form worker's organization on a co-operative pattern and we should begin to produce under a tree—no matter—on the roadside, on the roadside platform—we have to begin to produce. If such a plan comes forward or if at least I could get an assurance from the Opposition Members that they would wholeheartedly co-operate with us on this national problem—not a party problem, I think the Government, the Party in power at the moment, will be able to do something for creating work for the people. But if one would think that the Government alone should provide employment for all these people—clerical jobs, etc., and that the Government employment alone should be the salvation, I think he is wrong. The capacity of the Government to employ further in the administrative structure has reached its peak stage and the only future is retrenchment. We have to release the land from over-population; we have to create new industries run by the co-operative organization of workers; we must relieve the State machinery from the burden of over clerical staff; and we must approach the problem as a notional problem. Does the hon. Member who moved the resolution believe in this? And can he promise this House that he would co-operate with the Government in taking to this enterprise?

Then there is only one thing, i.e., about leave. I do not want to go into controversies. Leave can be made as an industrial dispute and if more leave is needed, as I said, it depends upon the type of industry; and those industries, which are prosperous and which could afford to give the workers more leave, can grant further relief to the workers. In such cases, if there is any dispute coming, a tribunal will be constituted to decide these things. Let me in the end repeat what I said or reiterate what I said that there is already a machinery which is not profitably being used for the welfare of workers. On the question of leave, such material as is available with me relating to industrially well-advanced countries in the west, I have laid before the House.

If it is merely for political matters that this resolution has to be passed here, I have nothing to say; if, on the other hand, it is to serve as a sort of a resolution to tell the Government that it has failed to do something or has missed to do and that the Government could do much more by accepting

Discussion on Non-Official Resolutions Nos 2, 8, 16 and 24

میرا مسکو ان ایل نام (Non official time) کے ارے ہی
 کسی سے گوتے سے ہی درامد کا ہے ایسے کل کا دن بھی مان آو لی ورنہ کے لیے

I think the hon. Chief Minister has already agreed

Shri B. Ramakrishnarao I have agreed with the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition Party

Shri V D Deshpande I thank him

Shi V B Ram No apprehension hereafter

وہ سر اسٹیکر تھے۔ یہ عرض کرنا ہے کہ عہدہ دوسری اور اولیٰ و دوسری
 نام کے بارے میں میرے پاس جو رولز و ریسز ہیں وہ اس طرح ہیں۔ عمر ۲۲ سے
 ۳۵ سال اور عمر ۲۲ سے ۲۶ سال کی عمر کے درمیان رہنے والے ہیں۔ یہ
 سر گوبال راوا کیلئے ہے اور رولز و ریسز میرے سامنے ہے کہ وہ کہیں کہیں
 (Subject) ایک ہی ہے اس کے الٹ الٹ رکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔
 اس کے بارے میں اس کے ہیں وہ ڈسکس کرنے رکھنے چاہئے۔

شرعی اے راج ریدی (سلاطین) اور مراہم کریمہ جملے میں رولوسس اسے
 ہیں کہ جو سو فی ستر کو راہد (Transfer) کہوے کہے ہیں۔ اور
 جو ہا رولوسس ستر (Centre) کو راہد کہے ہیں اس لحاظ سے
 ان دو اور پر کی نوہ ب الگ الگ ہے

و کیا آپ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ انکو الگ الگ رکھا جائے ؟

شری اے۔ راج رائی جے میں رولوں میں ایک ہی معصے ہیں لیکن چوبھا رولوں میں سگسو (Negative) ہے۔

مسٹر اسٹیکر صبا دھوئے سے کوئی فرق نہیں ہوتا

Shri G. Hanumanth Rao Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the voting will be taken simultaneously

M₁ Speaks: One after the other

شری وی ڈی دسانائی : ہاؤس میں اسدے کے لیے کوئی سال عام جو اس لیے ہی ایک لیگل پوائنٹ (Legal point) پس کرا چاہا ہوں ۔

ہی کی یہی دیا ہے اسے کا روٹوں کسوتے (Laughter)
ملے جہ ہے کہ ن راور رولس (Provisional Rules) میں
نک ہی رول (۵۲) عاجات کو اساور (Empower) لڑا ہے کہ
کنڈ ٹ آف میں (Conduct of business) کو نسطرح رگرواٹ
(Regulate) لے لے ول (۵۲) ہے

“The Speaker shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Constitution or the Rules”

ن رولس میں ۱۴ راورن (Provision) یک ہی حصہ ن برائے والے
روٹوں میں کے ملق میں ہے اسے میں سہا ہوں ۵ رول (۵۲) رکیں اعراض
۱۵ کا لکھ اسامہ رام رت سے روٹوں میں اسی رت سے مراد (Move)
ہونکے سے کہ اسے میں و و حصہ ا مار ر ہونکے وہ سہے کے سارے ایک ہی
حصوں ر ہونکے او انکے ل روٹ (Voting) کے سے ی اسی ارڈر
(Order) سے ن ہونکے ی ایک انا مادی امول ہے حوام مور
عدال ن ن او (Follow) لٹاھا ہے ان ن (Litigation)
کے سے میں ی ای ی المرحی (Analogy) دوتے لے لوگوں کو لے
انہے لال کے طہار سے کا وق لسی رت سے داھا ہے سے کہ اکا سلسلہ
ہوا لے اخری میں عرص کروٹ و رواٹ سے وہ صبح ہے
اور رن (Rules) با بھی صاب ہے

Shri B Ramakrishna Rao: Mr Speaker, Sub Rule 78 of the Provisional Rules has been referred to and sub-rule (5) has been relied upon

‘Subject to the provisions of sub rule (2) of this Rule, resolutions of which notice has not been given 15 clear days before the date appointed for the session of the Assembly, shall be entered on the supplementary agenda in the order in which they are admitted by the Speaker’

That has been done After that has been done, there is a Proviso to sub rule (5) which has not been read

Provided that the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister in charge of the Department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the principal agenda with shorter notice than 15 days and without its being included in the ballot as provided in sub rule (4) ’

Read with this proviso, this resolution has been properly entered in the supplementary agenda which is before the House and no objection or exception could be taken to its having been put on the supplementary agenda.

After that is clear sub rule (6) has got to be looked into.

(6) No member shall be entitled to move a resolution of which notice has been given under sub rule (5) of this Rule.

Just as this Resolution of the hon. Member for one of the Constituencies in Hyderabad—

until every member has had an opportunity of moving a resolution for which he has obtained priority in the ballot.

Resolution No. 2 has obtained priority in the ballot—there was in fact no ballot and that makes the priority case much weaker. If this Resolution had obtained priority in the ballot then there was something to be said. But otherwise, even if taking it for granted that the resolution has obtained priority then the only limitation that is placed is that Resolution No. 2 which stands as No. 2 Resolution shall be moved first. Until every member has had an opportunity of moving a resolution for which he has obtained priority in the ballot, no Member shall move a second resolution of which notice has been given under sub rule (5) until every Member who has obtained priority in the ballot has had an opportunity of moving a second resolution and every Member entitled to move a first resolution under sub rule (5) has had an opportunity of doing so. The result of sub rule (6) is that until the three resolutions which stand in their serial order, namely, 2, 8, 16, have been moved the 4th resolution which stands in the serial order No. 24 cannot be moved. That is the only limitation which I think Section 78 imposes. Barring this there is absolutely no other limitation. That is why Resolution No. 2 has to be moved first and the last resolution to be moved would be serial No. 24. After all these resolutions are moved, there will be discussion and voting, if necessary and they will be in the same order of priority as they stand in the list. Thus, the position is abundantly clear, and I do not see any reason why we should speed our time in discussing about this technicality.

(*Shri A. Raja Reddy rose in the seat*)

Mr Speaker The hon Member has already spoken.

Dr M. Channa Reddy : Sir, I feel that Resolution No. 24 also stands on the same footing as that of other Resolutions as far as priority is concerned. Therefore, I would request that Resolution No. 24 be admitted and the ballot drawn, and then discussion be taken up in the order of priority.

Shri J. K. Praneeshacharya (Tandur-Serum) : Sir, I would draw your attention to Rule No. 76 of the Provisional Rules which reads as follows:

“When a resolution has been moved and voted upon in the Assembly, no resolution or amendment of a resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of such motion.”

If the argument of the Leader of the Opposition is accepted, it amounts to nullification of all the other resolutions that are put before the House. Hence I would submit, Sir, that all such resolutions which are in the same category or on the same subject should be taken up at the same time.

(*Shri M. S. Rajalingam rose in the seat*).

Mr. Speaker : No discussion please.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam : No discussion, Sir. But I am suggesting a way-out (LAUGHTER).

From the text of the resolutions, one thing is quite clear, viz., three resolutions are against handing over the control of the University to the Centre, and one resolution contrary to that. I feel, it will be better if all the three resolutions could, by mutual agreement, be framed into one. By that, much labour can be saved and it will also be easier. (Interruption: Then it will mean two resolutions).

ممبر اسپیکر - بات یہ ہے کہ رول (۷۶) کے تحت جسے ناس کوئی ریزولوشن پیش شروع ہوئے کے ۱۰ دن پہلے میں آتا - اس وجہ سے مکش (۲۳) میں ۱۰ دن کی ملت جو رکھی گئی تھی اس پر عمل میں ہوا اس کے بعد اس میں نہ لکھا گیا ہے

“shall be entered on the supplementary agenda.”

١٤٣٥ هـ

In the order in which they are admitted by the Speaker.

سب سے دور سے آگے ان سب دروہوں کی آہری لمبائی
سرک راگراگرا نک و اب (Point) آگے آگے (ب) (ا)
آئے جاے۔ دروہوں اوسے حذر و آگہ ہر اک مال نک آگے ملن
ن و ان اے ب ن لا اہ کھ س ہ چھا ہول ہ حور ہوں
ہاوس کے اسے آنا ہے و کو ج د ا ح ا ا ہ ہے ہاوس کی بوجہ رول () سب
رول (ء) میچہ (ہ) کی طرف رول کراا حاما ہوں

Rule 11 (7) 'Notwithstanding anything contained in sub rules (2) to (6) of this Rule or in Rule 73 the Speaker may on any date allotted for private members business give priority to any item of such business at the request of the member in charge'

اس میں ایک مکمل ڈیکریٹن (Diacriton) (داکریٹن) ہے

"That he can give priority to any item of such business at the request of the member in charge"

و من سالا بی ہو کہ میری ریکوئسٹ (Request) میرے پاس آ
 ہی۔ تب روزوں جاگتا ہوں اور میرے پاس (Ruling) (رولنگ)
 دیا ہون کا (م) رولنگس میں کہے جاتے ہیں اور ان کے بعد ہوتی ہے کہ
 ہر ایک رولنگ میں نو نوٹ کے بار رکھا جائیگا

Shri G Hanumanth Rao Su

Mr. Speaker In the first place let the hon. Member move his resolution.

Shri G. Hanumanth Rao Sir I beg to move the following resolution

" This Assembly is of the opinion that the decision of the Government of India namely— to convert the Omani University into a Central one with Hindi as its principal medium of instruction with the declared view to develop it as a national language in the South and to promote closer cultural relations between the South and the North',—and take it over without ascertaining the will of the people is

undemocratic and detrimental to the interest of the people in Hyderabad inasmuch as,

(i) that State has only one University built at the cost of more than four crores of rupees, and it is unprecedented that in such a case the people are deprived of it,

(ii) it is wrong to make Hindi as University medium of instruction in Hyderabad simply for propagating Hindi when Hindi is not the language of any section of the people,

(iii) it would amount to the suppression of the growth of the regional languages, antagonise the people against Hindi and create strains in the national life unhelpful to the development of National Unity,

(iv) the problem of Urdu and the three Regional Languages, Telugu, Marathi and Kannarese, as mediums of instruction has to be solved by adequately subsidising the University,

and therefore, it calls upon the Government of India to abandon the proposed scheme."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that the decision of the Government of India namely—² to convert the Osmania University into a Central one with Hindi as its principal medium of instruction with the declared view to develop it as a National language in the South and to promote closer cultural relations between the South and the North', —and take it over without ascertaining the will of the people is undemocratic and detrimental to the interest of the people in Hyderabad inasmuch as,

(i) that State has only one University built at the cost of more than four crores of rupees, and it is unprecedented that in such a case the people are deprived of it,

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(iii) it would amount to the suppression of the growth of the regional languages, antagonise the people against Hindi and create strains in the national life unhelpful to the development of National Unity,

(iv) the problem of Urdu and the three Regional Languages, Telugu, Marathi, and Kannarese, as mediums of

instruction has to be solved by adequately subsidising the University,

and, therefore, it calls upon the Government of India to abandon the proposed scheme."

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri K. V. Narayana Reddy.

Shri K. V. Narayana Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution.—

"That this Assembly disapproves of the decision of the Government of India to take over the control of the Osmania University and to convert it into a Hindi one for the express purpose of propagating Hindi in the South and promoting a closer cultural relations between the South and the North, inasmuch as:

(a) this decision was taken by the Government of India in contravention of all canons of democratic practice without ascertaining the popular will in respect thereof and giving opportunity to the people of Hyderabad to express their views thereon,

(b) it would result:

(i) in depriving the people of Hyderabad of their only University built and developed at the immense cost of some 150 million rupees and at tremendous sacrifice on the part of the people who paid with their blood for its growth,

(ii) in hampering the growth of the regional languages since there is little prospect of their introduction as the media of instruction in the highest stages of education, and

(iii) in continuing the step-motherly treatment that they have all along been subject to;

(c) it would strengthen the hands of the anti-Hindi agitators who would exploit the situation for their own antinational interest by inciting the popular sentiment against this unpopular step by the Government of India;

(d) the declared laudable purposes that motivated this decision of the Government of India, could be fulfilled without resorting to this extreme step by opening parallel classes in the University with Hindi as the medium of instruction and

by opening new Hindi colleges or converting some of the existing ones into Hindi institutions,

(e) the interest of the Government of India in propagation and development of Hindi in the South could be given effect to by subsidising or financing the Hindi institutions and schemes for the realisation thereof;

and strongly dissuades the Government of India from the proposed implementation of its decision."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly disapproves of the decision of the Government of India to take over the control of the Ormania University and to convert it into a Hindi one for the express purpose of propagating Hindi in the South and promoting a closer cultural relations between the South and the North in as much as"

(a) this decision was taken by the Government of India in contravention of all canons of democratic practice without ascertaining the popular will in respect thereof and giving opportunity to the people of Hyderabad to express their views thereon;

(b) it would result—

(i) in depriving the people of Hyderabad of their only University built and developed at the immense cost of some 150 million rupees and at tremendous sacrifice on the part of the people who paid with their blood for its growth,

(ii) in hampering the growth of the regional languages since there is little prospect of their introduction as the media of instruction in the highest stages of education, and

(iii) in continuing the step-motherly treatment that they have all along been subject to;

(c) it would strengthen the hands of the anti-Hindi agitators who would exploit the situation for their own anti-national interest by inciting the popular sentiment against this unpopular step by the Government of India;

(d) the declared laudable purposes that motivated this decision of the Government of India, could be fulfilled without resorting to this extreme step by opening parallel classes in the University with Hindi as the medium of

instruction and by opening new Hindi colleges or converting some of the existing ones into Hindi institutions;

(e) the interest of the Government of India in the propagation and development of Hindi in the South could be given effect to by subsidising or financing the Hindi institutions and schemes for the realisation thereof; and strongly dissuades the Government of India from the proposed implementation of its decision."

Mr. Speaker: Shri G. Rajaram.

Shri G. Rajaram: Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that 'the decision of the Government of India to convert the Osmania University into a Central one with Hindi as medium of instruction with the view to develop Hindi as the national language in the South and thereby to unite the North to the South in language' when the consensus of public opinion is against it, is dictatorial and hasty. It will antagonise those for whose benefit it is being done, when this action is being taken much against their will, because :

(a) the State has only one University which was built with the money of the people of the State, costing more than four crores of rupees, thus it will put them in financial difficulty, if they wanted to have a University of the State ;

(b) the growth of Hindi in the South can be assured by making it a compulsory subject in the Osmania University; it is not necessary for the Centre to take it much against the will of the people;

(c) while this anxiety that the University should be taken over by the Centre, and making Hindi as medium of instruction, is a clear indication, that the regional languages of the State will get a step-motherly treatment, detrimental to their growth, and therefore, it calls upon the Government of India to abandon their ex-parte decision."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that 'the decision of the Government of India to convert the Osmania University into a Central one with Hindi as medium of instruction with the view to develop Hindi as the National language in the South and thereby to unite the North to the South in language'

when the consensus of public opinion is against it, is dictatorial and hasty. It will antagonise those for whose benefit it is being done, when this action is being taken much against their will, because:

(a) the State has only one University which was built with the money of the people of the State, costing more than 4 crores of rupees; thus it will put them in financial difficulty, if they wanted to have a University of the State;

(b) the growth of Hindi in the South can be assured by making it a compulsory subject in the Osmania University; it is not necessary for the Centre to take it much against the will of the people;

(c) while this anxiety that the University should be taken over by the Centre, and making Hindi as Medium of instruction, is a clear indication, that the regional languages of the State will get a step-motherly treatment, detrimental to their growth, and therefore, it calls upon the Government of India to abandon their *ex-parte* decision."

Mr. Speaker : Shri Gopalrao Ekbote.

Shri Gopalrao Ekbote : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"That this Assembly while appreciating the object of the Government of India in proposing to reconstitute the Osmania University into a Central University, is of the opinion that it should be clearly laid down that any change in the medium of instruction should not impair the high educational standards which the University should maintain. The first purpose of the University should be to maintain these high educational standards and the change-over to the medium of Hindi should be brought about, always keeping in view the maintenance of these standards. For this purpose, English should continue to be used as the medium for such subjects as cannot be taught adequately for lack of suitable books, till such time as satisfactory arrangements can be made for the use of Hindi as a medium for these subjects. Further, that the regional languages, namely Telugu, Marathi, and Kannaḍa should be given every encouragement by the University.

The progressive introduction of Hindi as a medium of instruction should be co-ordinated with the educational

developments taking place in the other Universities of India, so that the Osmania University should be able to maintain its high standards and be able to deal with the other Universities in India and abroad on a reciprocal basis.

The colleges in Hyderabad, with regional or other languages as their media of instruction, should find no difficulty in affiliating themselves to the University and steps should be taken to co-ordinate their systems of education with that of the University.

While the administrative and financial implications of the change-over are being examined by the Committee appointed for this purpose, a second Committee consisting of educational experts should be appointed to consider and advise on the educational matters referred to in this Resolution and others pertaining to the proposed reconstitution. This Assembly, therefore, urges upon the Government of India to appoint in consultation with the Hyderabad Government, such a Committee of educational experts.

This Assembly further urges upon the Government of India that appropriate provision should be made for securing effective representation to the people of the State on the academic and administrative bodies of the University."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this Assembly while appreciating the object of the Government of India in proposing to reconstitute the Osmania University into a Central University, is of the opinion that it should be clearly laid down that any change in the medium of instruction should not impair the high educational standards which the University should maintain. The first purpose of the University should be to maintain these high educational standards and the change-over to the medium of Hindi should be brought about, always keeping in view the maintenance of these standards. For this purpose, English should continue to be used as the medium for such subjects as cannot be taught adequately for lack of suitable books, till such time as satisfactory arrangements can be made for the use of Hindi as a medium for these subjects. Further, that the regional languages, namely Telugu, Marathi, and Kannada should be given every encouragement by the University.

' Dr Rajendra Prasad laid emphasis on national education through medium of regional language. Instruction through unfamiliar language proved burdensome to students who could not develop their latent faculties and Aryan culture.'

శ్రీ ౧ (IX General Secretary) ౨౪౫

"It is disappointing that the Government of India instead of understanding and fulfilling Hyderabad's aspirations had decided to found a Hindi University without giving the people a clear picture about the place of the Regional languages. If the Central Government want to have Hindi as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University I want to know for whose benefit such a step is being taken since Hindi is not a language of Hyderabad. The Government of India should make a difference between the national language and the State language. English was the State language during the British regime. The idea that Hindi should replace English in all places where the latter was used, is not quite advisable. India is federation union of States and the importance of Regional languages cannot be underestimated. The regional languages should replace English up to a certain level."

శ్రీ ౨ (Vice President) ౨౪౬

' Institution of higher learning, controlled and managed by Government agencies, act like mercenaries, promote the political purpose of the State, make them acceptable to an increasing number of their populations and supply them with the weapons they need, the trend towards Governmental domination of the educational process. "The respect in which the Universities of Great Britain are held is due to the freedom from Governmental interference which they enjoy constitutionally and actually. Our Universities must be released from the democratic community, it is essential that their study should be through the instrumentality of the regional language. Education in the regional language will not only be necessary for their provincial activities, it will enable them to enrich their literature and to develop their culture. Educated naturally in the regional language, they ought to achieve higher standards of learning and thought,

and should be able to give a powerful stimulus to research and extension of the boundaries of their knowledge'

ద్రావిడ భాషలకు ఉన్న ప్రాంతీయతను పరిమోచి
పరిపూర్ణ భాషగా మార్చి దేశవ్యాప్తంగా ఉపయోగపడే
సామాన్య భాషగా చేర్చాలి. ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం.

అవగాహన కరమైనది. ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం.
(Head of the Department of Political Science) అయిన వారు
ఇది తీర్మానం చేశారు.

"The Central Government will be taking too much of risk by its proposal to make Hindi the medium of instruction in the Osmania University. Hindi is not better fitted to be the medium than any of the languages spoken by the people of Hyderabad. If it is conceded that from a strictly educational stand point the mother tongue is the ideal medium of instruction the regional languages must be used as the media of instruction in the Osmania University."

"Hyderabad Bulletin 27th May, 1952"

ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం. ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం.

'So far as general studies are concerned, it was never my intention to suggest that there should be any falling in the standard of English taught. One hundred and fifty years of intimate contact has made English an integral part of our educational system and this cannot be changed without injury to the cause of one of the major languages of the world and Indians can neglect its study only at the risk of loss to themselves. I am convinced that in future as well, the standards of teaching English should be maintained at as high a level as possible but the medium of instruction must from the very nature of the case be the mother tongue'

(The Hindu)

ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం. ఇది ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం.

'It is surprising that when even in the matter of replacing English by Hindi as the official language so much precaution is taken, such a vast apparatus of enquiry is provided for and laid down in the Constitution and so many limitations have been imposed there should be found men in high authority desirous of forcing Hindi on the people of the South in

contamination of the provisions of the Constitution. Taking into account the time spirit I have no doubt that it is meaningless on the part of the Union Government to take over the Osmania University and still more meaningless to take it over for propagating Hindi.

(The Hindu 15.6.1962)

మీరు అం...
 ముందు...
 మూలం...
 ఇప్పుడు...
 వీరబాబు...
 ముగింపు...
 ఎన్.ఎ.కె.ఆర్....

Pratapa Reddy M.L.A. one of the founders of the Andhra Maha Sabha expressed his opinion stating that the Central Government's decision in respect of the Osmania University was not only resented by the opposition but also by many Congress Members of the Assembly. He hoped that should the question come up before the Assembly for discussion the Congress should not issue whip as this was an educational matter.

(The Hindu 14th May, 1962)

కమలాంజలి (President of the Intellectual Conference) ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం...

శ్రీ పై.యస్.రావు (Secretary Congress Party)
 శ్రీ రామకృష్ణారావు (Sikshak)
 శ్రీ ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

శ్రీ కమలాంజలి గారు ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (Osmania University) లో...
 ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (Osmania University) లో...
 ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (Osmania University) లో...
 ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (Osmania University) లో...
 ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం (Osmania University) లో...

سری وی ڈی دھاندے میں من و بول (Proposal) کی تائید کر
ہوں میں بہت اے رد و ف لما چاہے

مسٹر ڈی ڈی اسکر وٹ کے ہاٹے ولوس کے موور خود سے لیے مناسب نام
لے سکے ہیں و اے ن طر رکھ سکے ہیں دو دن کو ہی جمع لما چاہے

سری وی ڈی دھاندے کو ر وٹ کے ہاٹے رکھا گیا ہے سکے ہاٹے
میں اب کے وسط سے آ ل م م سے دھوس کرنا چاہا ہوں کہ کل صبح
۹ ماہ میں رکھا جائے اور ہر دوپہر میں ور کی وجہ کام ہونا کہ اس رولوس پر
پوری چر چا ہو سکے

سری بی رام کس راڈ ٹو آف دی ہوس اس سے میں کیا دھاندے ؟
آرمیل جف مسٹر ان چارون رولوس میں را کھتی ہے ہونے والے اگر
در درے والے نام کو ملحوظ رکھیں و وی ہے ہوسکی ہے صبح میں سے رکھے
جسے دوسرے کام میں رہو گے اس بارے میں میں نے ٹکس (Colleagues)
سے ہی نہ و نہ کر سکا ہاٹے مجھے اویس ہے کہ میں صبح کے میں کلتے رہی
چاہوں کل دوپہر میں سے ہوسکی اور بہ ہوی جو و کت ناں لسل لے
(Next non-official day) کو سے ہوسکی ہے

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر ناہاوس چاہا ہے کہ اس کے لیے ام م (Time limit)
لگا جائے

سری پھولچند گادھی موورس (Movers) اور م میں کلتے
(۲) مٹ اور مٹر کلتے ۔ ہ مٹ دے چا سکے ہیں

سری بی رام کس راڈ جہر کل ہی اس بارے میں طے کرنا چاہا اب ہم اٹھ ن
ہوئے ہیں

The House then adjourned till Two of the clock on Wednesday
the 9th July 1962

